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Census of Retail Trade

RC82-A-43

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

Tennessee



The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.

1982 Census of Retail Trade

RC82-A-43

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

Tennessee

Issued November 1984



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Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
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INTRODUCTION

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949,

1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE

The 1982 Census of Retail Trade, part of the 1982 Economic Censuses, covered retail trade as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ It included all establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. The census excluded governmental organizations classified in the covered industries except for liquor stores operated by State and local governments. Data for direct sellers (SIC 5963) with no paid employees and post exchanges, ship stores, and similar establishments operated on military posts by agencies of the Federal Government are not included. The basic tabulations in this report do not include data for establishments which are auxiliary (primary function is providing a service, such as warehouses) to retail establishments within the same organization. Data for auxiliaries are presented for selected industrial classifications in tables included in the United States Summary report issued as part of this series. Data for auxiliaries are presented for more detailed industry breakdowns in a subsequent report issued as part of the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

For the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, large- and medium-size firms, plus all firms known to operate more than one establishment, were sent questionnaires to be completed and returned to the Bureau by mail. For most very small firms, including those with no paid employees, data from existing administrative records of other Federal agencies were used instead. These records provided basic information on location, kind of business, sales, payroll, number of employees, and legal form of organization. In addition, more detailed information for selected kinds of business was obtained on the various questionnaires.

Appendix A gives a more detailed explanation of census coverage and methodology.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

This report series presents data for the following areas:

1. The United States as a whole.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

2. Each State and the District of Columbia.

3. Each standard consolidated statistical area (SCSA) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of January 1, 1982, meeting the criteria published in the 1975 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas manual or Federal Register, January 3, 1980, Vol. 45, No. 2.^{2 3} An SCSA is an area used to facilitate the presentation and analysis of data for large concentrations of metropolitan populations. It includes two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas which have a population of at least 1,000,000⁴ and which meet specific criteria of urban character and of social and economic integration.

4. Each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) defined by the Office of Management and Budget as of January 1, 1982, meeting the criteria published in the 1975 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas manual or Federal Register, January 3, 1980, Vol. 45, No. 2.^{2 3} An SMSA is an integrated economic and social unit with a population nucleus of at least 50,000 inhabitants.⁴ Each SMSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character; in New England, cities and towns rather than counties are the component geographic units.

5. The area within the State outside standard metropolitan statistical areas.

6. Each county or county equivalent.^{5 6}

7. Each municipality of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as a city, borough, village, or town.^{4 5}

For the economic censuses, boroughs and census areas in Alaska, boroughs in New York, and towns in New York and Wisconsin are not included in this category.

8. Special economic urban areas (SEUA's), which include townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and towns in New England with 10,000 inhabitants or more.⁴

Data are published in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, Major Retail Centers series, RC82-C, for each central business district (CBD) in SMSA central cities and other SMSA cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more that chose to participate in the delineation of a CBD, and for each major retail center other than a CBD in an SMSA.

²Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Revised Edition 1975 (for SMSA's prior to January 3, 1980). For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, and Federal Register (for SMSA's since January 3, 1980), Vol. 45, No. 2, pages 956-963. Available from Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

³On June 30, 1983, the Office of Management and Budget announced newly defined metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSA's), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) into which previously defined SMSA's and SCSA's were restructured. The 1982 Economic Censuses publications do not present data for the newly defined areas. These areas were defined after 1982 publication plans were almost complete. Inclusion of the newly defined areas would have materially delayed the publication of the 1982 Economic Censuses reports. However, limited 1977 data for the new areas will be published in the 1984 edition of the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, and limited 1982 data will be published in the 1985 edition.

⁴According to 1980 Census of Population.

⁵Those defined as of January 1, 1982.

⁶See appendix F for Alaska, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Virginia, and District of Columbia county equivalents.

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented in this report are expressed in current dollars, i.e., 1982 data are expressed in 1982 dollars and 1977 data in 1977 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users of the data should consider the inflation that has occurred.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in this report originated from either census questionnaires or administrative records of other Federal agencies and, therefore, are not subject to sampling errors. However, the data are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data; however, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

The Bureau of the Census obtains on computer tape limited information extracted from administrative records of other Federal agencies. This information is used in conjunction with other information available to the Census Bureau to develop estimates for nonemployers, small employers, and other establishments for which responses were not received in time for publication. For an indication of the extent that data included in these reports were obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies and from estimation, rather than reports directly from respondents, see appendix E. Also, see appendix A for a more detailed explanation of census coverage and methodology.

MICROFICHE AND COMPUTER TAPES

The data in this report series are also available on microfiche and computer tapes. Microfiche reports are sold by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Computer tapes are sold by the Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade may be obtained, depending on availability of time

and personnel, on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Business Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5282.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- ** Data not provided because establishments without payroll are classified only at a broader kind-of-business level by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, data for 1982 available only for total retail trade for all geographic areas. Establishments without payroll could not be published by kind of business as planned because many businesses were mis-coded by the IRS into miscellaneous categories rather than being classified in the specific kind of business.
- Represents zero.
- †† Available only for total retail trade. Data for most establishments without payroll were extracted from information reported by businesses on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form 1040, Schedule C. These data could not be published by kind of business as planned because many businesses were mis-coded by the IRS into miscellaneous categories rather than being classified in the specific kind of business.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in broader kind-of-business totals.
- (IC) Independent city.
- (NA) Not available.
- (NC) Not comparable.
- (X) Not applicable.
- n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.
- r Revised.
- pt. Part.
- SIC Standard Industrial Classification.
- SCSA Standard Consolidated Statistical Area.
- SMSA Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Information shown in tables	Table									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS										
The State.	X	X	X					X	X	X
SCSA's in the State.										
SMSA's in the State.				X						
Area of the State not in any SMSA.					X					
Counties in the State.						¹ X		^X	X	
Places in the State.							¹ X	² X		² X
DATA ITEMS³										
All establishments:										
Establishments.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Sales.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Unincorporated businesses.	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Number of inhabitants per establishment.			X							
1977 to 1982 comparative statistics (establishments, sales).										
Sales per capita.		X	X							
Sales per establishment.			X							
Counties ranked by volume of sales.									X	
Places ranked by volume of sales.										² X
Establishments with payroll:										
Establishments.	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Sales.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Annual payroll.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
First quarter payroll.	X			X	X	X	X	X		
Paid employees for pay period including March 12, 1982.	X			X	X	X	X	X		
1977 to 1982 comparative statistics (sales, payroll).										
Sales per establishment.		X	X							
Sales per employee.			X							
Payroll per employee.			X							
Employees per establishment.			X							
Establishments without payroll:										
Sales per establishment.			X							

¹ Includes areas with 500 retail establishments or more.

² Includes places with 2,500 inhabitants or more, according to the 1980 Census of Population.

³ See Explanation of Terms, appendix A.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade Reports

Report and geographic area	Information shown in reports by kind of business or industry category										
	Number of establishments	Sales (\$1,000)	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number of employees	Sales per capita and selected ratios	Merchandise line sales	Sales size and employment size of establishments and firms	Concentration ratios of largest firms	Single units and multi-units	Legal form of organization	Selected topics
GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES											
United States	X	X	X	X	X						
State	X	X	X	X	X						
SCSA	X	X	X	X							
SMSA	X	X	X	X							
County	X	X	X	X							
Place	X	X	X	X							
MAJOR RETAIL CENTERS											
SMSA	X	X									
City	X	X	X	X							
CBD	X	X	X	X							
MRC	X	X	X	X							
ESTABLISHMENT AND FIRM SIZE (INCLUDING LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION)											
United States	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
MEASURES OF VALUE PRODUCED, CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND OPERATING EXPENSES											
United States		X	X							X	¹ X
MERCHANDISE LINE SALES											
United States	X	X				X					
State	² X	² X				² X					
SMSA	² X	² X				² X					
MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS											
United States	X	X	X	X							³ X
State	X	X	X	X							³ X
SMSA	X	X	X	X							³ X

¹ Includes value produced, capital expenditures, depreciable assets, and selected operating expenses detail.

² Data available in printed form only for the United States and selected SMSA's based on volume of retail sales. Data for other areas are available only on microfiche.

³ For the United States, States, and SMSA's, includes data on number of gasoline pumps and gallon sales of gasoline and other automotive fuels as well as establishments offering self-service sale of gasoline; on waiter or waitress service, seating capacity and average cost per meal; and on the number of pharmacists, number of prescriptions filled, and percent of prescriptions paid for by third parties. For the United States and States only, includes data on types of food service, franchise holders, concession operators, contract feeding and automatic merchandising machine operators; and on the gallon sales of fuels, LP gas bulk storage capacity, and number of establishments selling bottled LP gas.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Data from the 1982 Census of Retail Trade show that Tennessee's 39,467 retail stores had sales totaling \$19.6 billion. In 1977, 38,839 stores had sales of \$13.7 billion. These data also revealed that the State's 26,073 retail establishments with payroll registered \$18.8 billion in sales in 1982, compared to sales of \$13.1 billion by 26,401 stores in 1977.

For establishments with payroll, sales of grocery stores accounted for 23.6 percent of the State's total sales by retailers in 1982, compared to 21.1 percent in 1977. Other leading retail kinds of business in 1982 were new car dealers with 15.8 percent of sales, department stores (including leased departments) with 10.8 percent, gasoline service stations with 10.4 percent, and eating places with 8.4 percent.

For 1982, sales for all retailers in Tennessee averaged \$497 thousand per establishment, compared to \$352 thousand in 1977. Sales for establishments with payroll averaged \$722 thousand in 1982, compared to \$494 thousand in 1977. In 1982, department stores (including leased departments) averaged \$7.6 million per establishment; new car dealers, \$5.8 million; grocery stores, \$1.3 million; drug and proprietary stores, \$548 thousand; and furniture stores, \$466 thousand.

For retail establishments with payroll, 1982 sales per employee averaged \$72 thousand. New car dealers had sales per employee of \$220 thousand, which contrasts sharply with the \$22 thousand per employee average for eating places.

The 1982 payroll of retailers in the State amounted to \$2.1 billion, compared to \$1.5 billion for 1977. Payroll as a percent of sales of establishments with payroll averaged 11.2 percent for all retailers, 25.4 percent for eating places, and 4.7 percent for gasoline service stations.

There were 260,627 paid employees (full- and part-time) engaged in retail trade in the State as of mid-March 1982, compared to 234,129 employees in 1977. Eating places were the largest employers, with 72,281 employees; followed by grocery stores, 42,652 employees; and department stores (excluding leased departments), 30,784.

Shelby County led the counties in the State, accounting for 19.5 percent of total sales by retailers. Memphis had the largest sales among all places in the State, with 17.2 percent of the State total.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for the State: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A]

SIC code	Kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprie- torships (number)	Partnerships (number)					
58	Eating and drinking places	††	††	††	††	4 913	1 642 839	413 447	91 406	74 264
5812	Eating places	††	††	††	††	4 563	1 590 084	403 343	89 060	72 281
5812 pt.	Restaurants and lunchrooms	††	††	††	††	1 968	682 084	185 841	40 387	32 558
5812 pt.	Cafeterias .....	..	..	..	..	159	73 605	21 434	4 873	2 790
5812 pt.	Refreshment places .....	..	..	..	..	2 116	744 718	175 651	39 087	33 290
5812 pt.	Other eating places .....	..	..	..	..	320	89 677	20 417	4 713	3 643
5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	††	††	††	††	350	52 755	10 104	2 346	1 983
591	Drug and proprietary stores	††	††	††	††	1 167	639 664	82 643	20 098	9 632
591 pt.	Drug stores .....	..	..	..	..	1 134	629 394	81 325	19 790	9 465
591 pt.	Proprietary stores .....	..	..	..	..	33	10 270	1 318	308	167
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores²	††	††	††	††	4 568	1 353 416	191 773	44 753	23 311
592	Liquor stores	††	††	††	††	607	231 378	17 717	4 149	2 532
593	Used merchandise stores	††	††	††	††	348	70 301	11 396	2 593	1 443
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	††	††	††	††	1 871	476 673	70 678	16 322	9 019
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	††	††	††	††	376	101 618	13 171	3 009	1 576
5941 pt.	General line sporting goods stores .....	..	..	..	..	208	69 759	8 844	2 070	949
5941 pt.	Specialty line sporting goods stores .....	..	..	..	..	168	31 859	4 327	939	627
5942	Book stores	††	††	††	††	162	46 990	6 226	1 489	869
5943	Stationery stores	††	††	††	††	50	12 742	2 074	493	228
5944	Jewelry stores	††	††	††	††	429	139 469	23 793	5 780	2 469
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	††	††	††	††	140	22 359	2 932	626	517
5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	††	††	††	††	61	19 163	2 402	605	270
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	††	††	††	††	433	86 161	13 613	2 856	1 928
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	††	††	††	††	35	6 170	944	181	168
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	††	††	††	††	185	42 001	5 523	1 283	994
596	Nonstore retailers ²	††	††	††	††	454	290 472	49 144	11 575	5 332
5961	Mail order houses	††	††	††	††	157	95 226	10 429	2 445	1 251
5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators	††	††	††	††	117	113 648	23 204	5 548	2 061
5963	Direct selling establishments ²	††	††	††	††	180	81 598	15 511	3 582	2 020
598	Fuel and ice dealers	††	††	††	††	143	111 305	9 887	2 643	792
5983	Fuel oil dealers	††	††	††	††	15	16 577	758	206	79
5984	Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers	††	††	††	††	102	77 215	7 498	2 011	582
5982	Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	26	17 513	1 631	426	131
5992	Florists	††	††	††	††	522	66 945	12 983	2 909	2 017
5993	Cigar stores and stands	††	††	††	††	33	6 976	846	194	119
5994	News dealers and newsstands	††	††	††	††	17	4 975	635	153	109
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	573	94 391	18 487	4 215	1 948
5999 pt.	Optical goods stores .....	..	..	..	..	166	25 153	5 798	1 408	506
5999 pt.	Pet shops .....	..	..	..	..	63	9 285	1 264	304	227
5999 pt.	Typewriter stores .....	..	..	..	..	14	2 729	907	227	74
5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c. ....	..	..	..	..	330	57 224	10 518	2 276	1 141

¹Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

²Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

³Includes sales from catalog order desks.

⁴Includes data for leased departments operated within department stores. Data for this line not included in broader kind-of-business totals.

Table 3. Selected Ratios for the State: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A]

SIC code	Kind of business	All establishments ¹			Establishments with payroll ¹				Establishments without payroll—Sales per establishment ¹ (dollars)
		Inhabitants per establishment ² (number)	Sales		Sales		Annual payroll per employee ³ (dollars)	Employees per establishment ³ (number)	
			Per capita ² (dollars)	Per establishment (dollars)	Per establishment (dollars)	Per employee ³ (dollars)			
58	Eating and drinking places	††	††	††	334 386	22 122	5 567	15	††
5812	Eating places	††	††	††	348 473	21 999	5 580	16	††
5812 pt.	Restaurants and lunchrooms	**	**	**	346 587	20 950	5 708	17	**
5812 pt.	Cafeterias	**	**	**	462 925	26 382	7 682	18	**
5812 pt.	Refreshment places	**	**	**	351 946	22 371	5 276	16	**
5812 pt.	Other eating places	**	**	**	280 241	24 616	5 604	11	**
5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	††	††	††	150 729	26 604	5 095	6	††
591	Drug and proprietary stores	††	††	††	548 127	66 410	8 580	8	††
591 pt.	Drug stores	**	**	**	555 021	66 497	8 592	8	**
591 pt.	Proprietary stores	**	**	**	311 212	61 497	7 892	5	**
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores ⁴	††	††	††	296 282	58 059	8 227	5	††
592	Liquor stores	††	††	††	381 183	91 382	6 997	4	††
593	Used merchandise stores	††	††	††	202 014	48 719	7 897	4	††
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	††	††	††	254 769	52 852	7 837	5	††
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	††	††	††	270 261	64 478	8 357	4	††
5941 pt.	General line sporting goods stores	**	**	**	335 380	73 508	9 319	5	**
5941 pt.	Specialty line sporting goods stores	**	**	**	189 637	50 812	6 901	4	**
5942	Book stores	††	††	††	290 062	54 074	7 165	5	††
5943	Stationery stores	††	††	††	254 840	55 886	9 096	5	††
5944	Jewelry stores	††	††	††	325 103	56 488	9 637	6	††
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	††	††	††	159 707	43 248	5 671	4	††
5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	††	††	††	314 148	70 974	8 896	4	††
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	††	††	††	198 986	44 689	7 061	4	††
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	††	††	††	176 286	36 726	5 619	5	††
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	††	††	††	227 032	42 255	5 556	5	††
596	Nonstore retailers ⁴	††	††	††	639 806	54 477	9 217	12	††
5961	Mail order houses	††	††	††	606 535	76 120	8 337	8	††
5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators	††	††	††	971 350	55 142	11 259	18	††
5963	Direct selling establishments ⁴	††	††	††	453 322	40 395	7 679	11	††
598	Fuel and ice dealers	††	††	††	778 357	140 537	12 484	6	††
5983	Fuel oil dealers	††	††	††	1 105 133	209 835	9 595	5	††
5984	Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers	††	††	††	757 010	132 672	12 883	6	††
5982	Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c.	††	††	††	673 577	133 687	12 450	5	††
5992	Florists	††	††	††	128 247	33 190	6 437	4	††
5993	Cigar stores and stands	††	††	††	211 394	58 622	7 109	4	††
5994	News dealers and newsstands	††	††	††	292 647	45 642	5 826	6	††
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	164 731	48 455	9 490	3	††
5999 pt.	Optical goods stores	**	**	**	151 524	49 709	11 458	3	**
5999 pt.	Pet shops	**	**	**	147 381	40 903	5 568	4	**
5999 pt.	Typewriter stores	**	**	**	194 929	36 878	12 257	5	**
5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	**	**	**	173 406	50 152	9 218	3	**

¹Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

²Based on 1980 Census of Population.

³Based on number of employees for pay period including March 12.

⁴Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

⁵Includes sales from catalog order desks.

⁶Includes data for leased departments operated within department stores. Data for this line not included in broader kind-of-business totals.

Table 5. Summary Statistics for the Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For definitions of SMSA's, see appendix D]

SIC code	Kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprietorships (number)	Partnerships (number)					
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores ²	††	††	††	††	1 469	359 231	46 063	10 502	5 998
592	Liquor stores	††	††	††	††	149	46 265	3 470	808	488
593	Used merchandise stores	††	††	††	††	107	16 333	2 155	493	346
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	††	††	††	††	581	101 758	15 101	3 287	2 184
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	††	††	††	††	120	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5941 pt.	General line sporting goods stores	††	††	††	††	77	15 503	1 838	417	238
5941 pt.	Specialty line sporting goods stores	††	††	††	††	43	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5942	Book stores	††	††	††	††	29	3 214	361	75	65
5943	Stationery stores	††	††	††	††	13	3 274	420	93	54
5944	Jewelry stores	††	††	††	††	151	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	††	††	††	††	35	3 875	566	98	104
5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	††	††	††	††	18	2 256	293	59	49
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	††	††	††	††	153	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	††	††	††	††	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	††	††	††	††	54	9 377	1 186	297	247
596	Nonstore retailers ²	††	††	††	††	170	94 578	13 416	3 091	1 530
5961	Mail order houses	††	††	††	††	101	57 660	5 288	1 214	639
5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators	††	††	††	††	32	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5963	Direct selling establishments ²	††	††	††	††	37	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
598	Fuel and ice dealers	††	††	††	††	75	57 735	5 190	1 337	415
5983	Fuel oil dealers	††	††	††	††	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5984	Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers	††	††	††	††	60	43 343	4 020	1 045	332
5982	Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5992	Florists	††	††	††	††	231	20 751	3 230	740	633
5993	Cigar stores and stands	††	††	††	††	8	2 913	256	58	30
5994	News dealers and newsstands	††	††	††	††	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	143	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Optical goods stores	††	††	††	††	33	3 932	963	208	75
5999 pt.	Pet shops	††	††	††	††	14	828	131	30	20
5999 pt.	Typewriter stores	††	††	††	††	3	667	87	19	11
5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	93	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

¹Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

²Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

³Includes sales from catalog order desks.

⁴Includes data for leased departments operated within department stores. Data for this line not included in broader kind-of-business totals.

Table 6. Summary Statistics for Counties With 500 Establishments or More: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For information on geographic areas followed by Δ, see appendix F]

SIC code	Geographic area and kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprietorships (number)	Partnerships (number)					
	ANDERSON COUNTY									
	Retail trade ²	543	300 662	263	60	374	292 242	28 732	6 668	3 617
52	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	††	††	††	††	28	15 014	1 665	412	164
521, 3	Building materials and supply stores	††	††	††	††	13	11 769	1 191	302	102
525	Hardware stores	††	††	††	††	12	3 093	434	102	55
526	Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
527	Mobile home dealers	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
53	General merchandise group stores	††	††	††	††	22	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
531	Department stores (incl. leased depts.) ^{3 4}	††	††	††	††	8	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
531	Department stores (excl. leased depts.) ³	††	††	††	††	8	35 598	4 070	957	538
533	Variety stores	††	††	††	††	9	3 311	483	109	69
539	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	††	††	††	††	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
54	Food stores	††	††	††	††	61	80 128	6 770	1 564	859
541	Grocery stores	††	††	††	††	54	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
542	Meat and fish (seafood) markets	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
546	Retail bakeries	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
543, 4, 5, 9	Other food stores	††	††	††	††	4	673	81	15	14

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Summary Statistics for Counties With 500 Establishments or More: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For information on geographic areas followed by Δ, see appendix F]

SIC code	Geographic area and kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprie- torships (number)	Partner- ships (number)					
	ANDERSON COUNTY—Con.									
55 ex. 554	Automotive dealers -----	††	††	††	††	29	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
551	Motor vehicle dealers—new and used cars -----	††	††	††	††	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
552	Motor vehicle dealers—used cars only -----	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
553	Auto and home supply stores -----	††	††	††	††	13	6 649	958	231	77
555, 6, 7, 9	Miscellaneous automotive dealers -----	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
554	Gasoline service atations -----	††	††	††	††	31	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
56	Apparel and accessory stores -----	††	††	††	††	28	7 887	993	260	137
561	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores -----	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
562, 3, 8	Women's clothing and specialty stores and furriers -----	††	††	††	††	13	4 012	456	135	66
562	Women's ready-to-wear stores -----	††	††	††	††	13	4 012	456	135	66
563, 8	Women's accessory and specialty stores and furriers -----	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
565	Family clothing stores -----	††	††	††	††	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
566	Shoe stores -----	††	††	††	††	8	1 736	263	64	38
564, 9	Other apparel and accessory stores -----	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
57	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment atorea -----	††	††	††	††	21	9 482	1 118	263	119
5712	Furniture stores -----	††	††	††	††	9	2 618	374	85	37
5713, 4, 9	Home furnishing stores -----	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
572	Household appliance stores -----	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
573	Radio, television, and music stores -----	††	††	††	††	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
58	Eating and drinking places -----	††	††	††	††	61	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5812	Eating places -----	††	††	††	††	57	16 868	3 893	885	763
5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) -----	††	††	††	††	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
591	Drug and proprietary atores -----	††	††	††	††	19	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail storea ² -----	††	††	††	††	74	16 205	2 331	546	321
592	Liquor stores -----	††	††	††	††	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
593	Used merchandise stores -----	††	††	††	††	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores -----	††	††	††	††	34	5 999	1 014	224	144
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops -----	††	††	††	††	7	1 589	234	52	30
5944	Jewelry stores -----	††	††	††	††	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other 594	Other miscellaneous shopping goods stores -----	††	††	††	††	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
596	Nonstore retailers ² -----	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
598	Fuel and ice dealers -----	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5992	Florists -----	††	††	††	††	9	997	225	47	33
5993	Cigar stores and stands -----	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
5994	News dealers and newsstands -----	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c. -----	††	††	††	††	15	1 605	296	85	47
	BLOUNT COUNTY									
	Retail trade ² -----	545	378 532	311	46	364	368 453	37 869	8 490	4 371
52	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers -----	††	††	††	††	25	19 169	2 095	488	188
521, 3	Building materials and supply stores -----	††	††	††	††	14	15 234	1 489	345	117
525	Hardware stores -----	††	††	††	††	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
526	Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores -----	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
527	Mobile home dealers -----	††	††	††	††	4	1 944	263	54	28
53	General merchandise group atorea -----	††	††	††	††	11	46 262	6 968	1 616	796
531	Department stores (incl. leased depts.) ^{3 4} -----	††	††	††	††	6	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
531	Department stores (excl. leased depts.) ³ -----	††	††	††	††	6	42 540	6 568	1 536	743
533	Variety stores -----	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
539	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores -----	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
54	Food atorea -----	††	††	††	††	72	88 918	7 529	1 698	831
541	Grocery stores -----	††	††	††	††	67	88 062	7 416	1 675	811
542	Meat and fish (seafood) markets -----	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
546	Retail bakeries -----	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
543, 4, 5, 9	Other food stores -----	††	††	††	††	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
55 ex. 554	Automotive dealers -----	††	††	††	††	37	122 868	8 799	1 929	609
551	Motor vehicle dealers—new and used cars -----	††	††	††	††	9	100 548	6 244	1 372	411
552	Motor vehicle dealers—used cars only -----	††	††	††	††	7	3 032	303	62	24
553	Auto and home supply stores -----	††	††	††	††	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
555, 6, 7, 9	Miscellaneous automotive dealers -----	††	††	††	††	8	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
554	Gaoline service atations -----	††	††	††	††	29	24 031	939	191	104

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Summary Statistics for Counties With 500 Establishments or More: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For information on geographic areas followed by Δ, see appendix F]

SIC code	Geographic area and kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprie- torships (number)	Partnerships (number)					
	HAMILTON COUNTY—Con.									
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores ² —Con.	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
5994	News dealers and newsstands									
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	54	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Optical goods stores .....	..	..	..	..	18	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Pet shops .....	..	..	..	..	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Typewriter stores .....	..	..	..	..	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c. ....	..	..	..	..	27	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
	KNOX COUNTY									
	Retail trade ²	2 996	1 866 396	1 416	214	2 140	1 825 894	217 125	49 576	25 873
52	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	††	††	††	††	113	89 917	11 270	2 900	901
521, 3	Building materials and supply stores	††	††	††	††	59	64 816	7 596	2 140	548
521	Lumber and other building materials dealers	††	††	††	††	40	58 654	6 661	1 896	465
523	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	††	††	††	††	19	6 162	935	244	83
525	Hardware stores	††	††	††	††	25	10 460	1 433	335	144
526	Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	††	††	††	††	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
527	Mobile home dealers	††	††	††	††	14	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
53	General merchandise group stores	††	††	††	††	55	231 728	29 318	7 007	3 548
531	Department stores (incl. leased depts.) ^{3 4}	††	††	††	††	21	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
531	Department stores (excl. leased depts.) ³	††	††	††	††	21	206 033	26 795	6 412	3 230
533	Variety stores	††	††	††	††	14	6 846	1 052	264	158
539	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	††	††	††	††	20	18 849	1 471	331	160
54	Food stores	††	††	††	††	273	390 588	34 220	7 998	3 972
541	Grocery stores	††	††	††	††	228	380 068	32 605	7 651	3 684
542	Meat and fish (seafood) markets	††	††	††	††	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
546	Retail bakeries	††	††	††	††	13	2 321	655	142	147
5462	Retail bakeries—baking and selling .....	..	..	..	..	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5463	Retail bakeries—selling only .....	..	..	..	..	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
543, 4, 5, 9	Other food stores	††	††	††	††	26	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
543	Fruit stores and vegetable markets	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
544	Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	††	††	††	††	3	364	72	16	19
545	Dairy products stores	††	††	††	††	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
549	Miscellaneous food stores	††	††	††	††	10	1 614	224	50	41
55 ex. 554	Automotive dealers	††	††	††	††	137	288 323	25 467	5 885	1 647
551	Motor vehicle dealers—new and used cars	††	††	††	††	26	243 566	19 777	4 611	1 171
552	Motor vehicle dealers—used cars only	††	††	††	††	26	6 309	666	133	58
553	Auto and home supply stores	††	††	††	††	74	31 428	4 255	961	348
553 pt.	Tire, battery, and accessory dealers .....	..	..	..	..	70	30 352	4 154	935	335
553 pt.	Other auto and home supply stores .....	..	..	..	..	4	1 076	101	26	13
555, 6, 7, 9	Miscellaneous automotive dealers	††	††	††	††	11	7 020	769	180	70
555	Boat dealers	††	††	††	††	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
556	Recreational and utility trailer dealers	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
557	Motorcycle dealers	††	††	††	††	5	2 518	255	55	22
559	Automotive dealers, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	-	-	-	-	-
554	Gasoline service stations	††	††	††	††	193	197 477	8 802	2 002	1 092
56	Apparel and accessory stores	††	††	††	††	244	120 229	13 012	2 972	1 889
561	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	††	††	††	††	26	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
562, 3, 8	Women's clothing and specialty stores and furriers	††	††	††	††	84	51 488	5 106	1 147	969
562	Women's ready-to-wear stores	††	††	††	††	75	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
563, 8	Women's accessory and specialty stores and furriers	††	††	††	††	9	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
565	Family clothing stores	††	††	††	††	39	33 190	3 100	728	379
566	Shoe stores	††	††	††	††	70	19 456	2 555	624	293
566 pt.	Men's shoe stores .....	..	..	..	..	6	927	152	30	15
566 pt.	Women's shoe stores .....	..	..	..	..	15	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
566 pt.	Children's and juveniles' shoe stores .....	..	..	..	..	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
566 pt.	Family shoe stores .....	..	..	..	..	48	13 488	1 572	329	193
564, 9	Other apparel and accessory stores	††	††	††	††	25	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
564	Children's and infants' wear stores	††	††	††	††	12	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
569	Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	††	††	††	††	13	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Summary Statistics for Places With 500 Establishments or More: 1982—Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For information on geographic areas followed by Δ, see appendix F]

SIC code	Geographic area and kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll ¹				
		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprie- torships (number)	Partner- ships (number)					
	NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON Δ—Con.									
59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores ²	††	††	††	††	586	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
592	Liquor stores	††	††	††	††	69	36 939	2 936	701	358
593	Used merchandise stores	††	††	††	††	54	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	††	††	††	††	234	81 385	11 243	2 639	1 425
5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	††	††	††	††	39	20 366	2 723	652	297
5941 pt.	General line sporting goods stores	††	††	††	††	16	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5941 pt.	Specialty line sporting goods stores	††	††	††	††	23	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5942	Book stores	††	††	††	††	27	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5943	Stationery stores	††	††	††	††	4	1 474	135	32	14
5944	Jewelry stores	††	††	††	††	45	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	††	††	††	††	20	2 845	365	88	76
5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	††	††	††	††	10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	††	††	††	††	64	14 805	2 171	499	303
5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	††	††	††	††	5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	††	††	††	††	20	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
596	Nonstore retailers ²	††	††	††	††	72	70 655	12 508	2 930	1 404
5961	Mail order houses	††	††	††	††	19	11 307	1 459	339	130
5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators	††	††	††	††	21	26 776	5 563	1 283	501
5963	Direct selling establishments ²	††	††	††	††	32	32 572	5 486	1 308	773
598	Fuel and ice dealers	††	††	††	††	7	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5983	Fuel oil dealers	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5984	Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5982	Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5992	Florists	††	††	††	††	46	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5993	Cigar stores and stands	††	††	††	††	6	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5994	News dealers and newsstands	††	††	††	††	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	97	20 121	4 203	989	375
5999 pt.	Optical goods stores	††	††	††	††	35	7 182	1 850	472	152
5999 pt.	Pet shops	††	††	††	††	11	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Typewriter stores	††	††	††	††	3	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	††	††	††	††	46	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

¹Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

²Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

³Includes sales from catalog order desks.

⁴Includes data for leased departments operated within department stores. Data for this line not included in broader kind-of-business totals.

Table 8. Summary Statistics for Counties and for Places With 2,500 Inhabitants or More:

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A. For information on geographic areas

Geographic area	All establishments ^{1 2}				Establishments with payroll ¹					Kind-of-business groups (establishments with payroll)			
	Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (no.)	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers (SIC 52)		General merchandise group stores (SIC 53)	
			Individual proprietorships (no.)	Partnerships (no.)						Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Number	Sales (\$1,000)
Tennessee—Con.													
1 Wilson County-----	409	172 735	260	47	263	163 577	16 322	3 628	2 026	16	9 741	11	11 987
2 Lebanon-----	262	134 128	142	40	196	129 776	13 019	2 926	1 659	12	8 530	8	(D)
3 Mt. Juliet-----	62	16 363	46	3	27	14 333	1 225	274	156	1	(D)	2	(D)
4 Balance of county-----	85	22 244	72	4	40	19 468	2 078	428	211	3	(D)	1	(D)

¹Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

²Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

followed by Δ, see appendix F]

Kind-of-business groups (establishments with payroll)—Con.																
Food stores (SIC 54)		Automotive dealers (SIC 55 ex. 554)		Gasoline service stations (SIC 554)		Apparel and accessory stores (SIC 56)		Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores (SIC 57)		Eating and drinking places (SIC 58)		Drug and proprietary stores (SIC 591)		Miscellaneous retail stores ² (SIC 59 ex. 591)		
Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	Num- ber	Sales (\$1,000)	
54	44 831	17	27 383	30	37 306	33	6 242	16	3 822	45	11 696	11	4 567	30	6 002	1
31	31 477	14	20 230	24	30 033	28	5 151	15	(D)	35	(D)	8	3 778	21	(D)	2
10	7 712	1	(D)	2	(D)	3	(D)	-	(D)	4	318	2	(D)	2	(D)	3
13	5 642	2	(D)	4	(D)	2	(D)	1	(D)	6	(D)	1	(D)	7	645	4



APPENDIX A.

General Explanation

CENSUS COVERAGE AND METHODOLOGY

Structure and method of enumeration—Firms in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade were divided into the nonmail universe and mail universe. The coverage and the method of obtaining census information from each follow:

1. The nonmail universe consists of firms which were not required to file a regular census return and includes:

- a. All nonemployers, i.e., all firms with no paid employees during 1982. Sales information for them was obtained from administrative records of other Federal agencies. Although consisting of a large number of firms, nonemployers account for less than 5 percent of total retail sales.

The census included only those retail nonemployer firms which reported a sales volume of \$1,000 or more during 1982 plus firms in operation for less than the full year that reported sales which, if projected to an annual basis, would have reached a total of \$1,000 or more. This change in qualifications for the 1982 census is described in the Comparability of the 1977 and 1982 Censuses section below.

- b. Selected small employers, i.e., single-establishment firms with payroll below a specified cutoff. (The term "employers" refers to all business firms with paid employees at anytime during 1982 as shown in the active administrative records of other Federal agencies.) Although the payroll cutoff varied by kind of business, small employers generally included firms with one to three employees and represented about 10 percent of total retail sales.

Data on sales, payroll, and employment for employer firms below the cutoff were derived or estimated from the administrative records of other Federal agencies, except for a 10-percent sample which was included in the mail universe.

2. The mail universe consists of firms for which information was obtained basically by means of a mail canvass and includes:

- a. Large employers, i.e., all employer firms above the payroll size cutoff established to separate large from small employers. Within this category, a report of company organization is conducted periodically to identify firms which operated establishments at more than one location and to obtain information on payroll and mid-March employment at each location. The 1981 Report of Company Organization was used as a coverage check in the census. In the census mailing package containing the appropriate 1982 questionnaires, firms were sent a form to use in updating the list of establishments with those opened since 1981.

- b. The 10-percent sample of small employers referred to in section 1b above which were sent the census

mailing packages containing the appropriate 1982 questionnaires.

Method of classifying kinds of business—The retail trade classifications for all establishments were based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ However, the method of assigning these classifications, and the level of detail at which establishments were classified, differed between the nonmail and mail universe as follows:

1. The nonmail universe.

- a. All nonemployers were classified inside or outside of retail trade on the basis of information obtained from other Federal agencies. Data are not provided for nonemployers by kind of business as planned for 1982 because a substantial number of the non-employer records, obtained from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), were miscoded by the IRS into miscellaneous categories rather than being classified in the specific kind of business.

- b. Selected small employers were classified on the basis of the most current census kind-of-business classification available from one of the Bureau's current sample surveys or the 1977 census. Otherwise, the classification was obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies.

If the census or administrative record classifications proved inadequate (none corresponded to a census classification in the detail required for employers), the firm was sent a brief inquiry requesting information necessary to assign a 1982 census kind-of-business code.

2. Establishments in the mail universe were classified on the basis of their self designation and answers to questions on sales by merchandise lines and other special inquiries.

COMPARABILITY OF THE 1977 AND 1982 CENSUSES

The 1977 and 1982 censuses were conducted under similar conditions and procedures except for the following:

Geographic areas—The boundaries of a number of areas for which data are shown in the 1982 census are not the same as in the 1977 census because of annexations, other boundary changes, redefinitions of SMSA's, and changes in qualifying criteria since 1977.

In 1977, separate data were published for certain census-defined unincorporated places with 25,000 inhabitants or more. For 1982, data for census-defined, unincorporated places

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

are no longer shown separately but are included as part of the "remainder of county" statistics. In addition, improved methods, used in the 1982 census for determining the proper geographic areas into which businesses are tabulated within a given county, resulted in a number of businesses that were not tabulated as part of the "remainder of county" statistics in previous censuses being included within the "remainder of county" for 1982.

In 1977, special economic urban areas (see Geographic Areas Covered in introductory text) in New England qualified for separate publication if they had an urban population of at least 2,500 and a total population of at least 10,000. For 1982, the urban population requirement has been eliminated, and the area must have a population of 10,000 to qualify for separate publication.

Leased departments—In 1977 and in prior censuses, data for leased departments were consolidated with the data for stores in which they were located. In the 1982 census, each leased department was treated as a separate establishment and was classified according to the kind of business it conducted. For example, in the 1977 reports, data for a leased department selling shoes were included in the kind-of-business statistics of the lessor store. For the 1982 reports, however, a leased department selling shoes would be considered a separate retail establishment under the "shoe store" classification. It should also be noted that in the 1982 classifications (with the exception of department stores for which leased department data are recognized for classification purposes), the procedure which separated the leased department from the main store might have affected the kind-of-business code assigned to a relatively small number of main stores, because the coding procedure did not take into account the lines of merchandise carried by the leased department.

Because of these changes in the leased department concepts between 1977 and 1982, the 1977 data were retabulated at the State and United States levels to put them on a comparable basis with the 1982 data. Also, due to the relatively high level of leased department activity in department stores, department store sales summaries for 1982 have been separately presented for the following classifications:

Department stores (incl. leased depts.)

Department stores (excl. leased depts.)

Nonemployer firms—In 1977, the census included any retail nonemployer firm which reported a sales volume of \$2,500 or more, plus firms in operation for less than the full year that reported sales which, if projected to an annual basis, would have reached a total of \$2,500 or more. In the 1982 census, nonemployer firms are included if, on an annual basis, they reported a sales volume of at least \$1,000. This change was made so that establishments will be included in the retail census based on the same criterion used for including establishments in the other economic censuses, i.e., \$1,000. Had the 1982 criterion been applied in the 1977 Census of Retail Trade, an additional 62,000 nonemployers with sales of \$120.6 million would have been included.

In 1977 and prior censuses, the combined data for all establishments (nonemployer firms plus establishments of employer firms) were presented for selected kind-of-business classifications including all 2-digit major industry groups. For these censuses, data for nonemployer firms were obtained from administrative records of the Internal Revenue Services (IRS)

based on business tax returns. For 1982, data for nonemployers and the combined data for all establishments are presented only at the retail trade total level for all geographic areas. These data could not be published by kind of business as planned because many businesses were miscoded by the IRS into various miscellaneous categories rather than in the specific kind of business. As a result, when the IRS supplied the Bureau of the Census with the kind-of-business codes derived from information reported by businesses for 1982 on IRS form 1040, Schedule C, the Bureau found that there were proportionately far more businesses classified in miscellaneous categories for 1982 than for 1977. The Bureau of the Census and the IRS are taking steps to ensure that data can be published for all establishments by kind of business in the 1987 and subsequent censuses.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Establishments—An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted. It is not necessarily identical with a company or enterprise, which may consist of one establishment or more. Census of retail trade figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For cases where a census report was received, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted. When administrative records of other Federal agencies were used instead of a census report, no information was available on the number of locations operated. Estimates of this number were derived from a sample and will be provided in the retail trade report, Miscellaneous Subjects (RC82-I-4). Each retail establishment was tabulated according to the physical location at which the business was conducted. The count of establishments in this publication represents the number in business at the end of the year.

A comparison of the number of establishments in business at the end of the year versus the number active any time during the year for the United States as a whole is presented, for establishments with payroll, by kind-of-business group and, for all establishments, only for total retail trade in appendix G of the United States Summary report included as part of this series.

When two activities or more were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment. The entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity and all data for it were included in that classification. However, when distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted under the same ownership at a single location, and when conditions prescribed by the SIC manual for recognizing the existence of more than one establishment were met, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were obtained in the census.

Firms—A firm is a business organization or entity consisting of one domestic establishment (location) or more under common ownership or control. For economic census purposes, the terms firm and company are synonymous.

Sales—Sales include merchandise sold for cash or credit at retail and wholesale by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade; amounts received from customers for layaway purchases; receipts from rental or leasing of vehicles, equipment, instruments, tools, etc.; receipts for delivery, installation, maintenance, repair, alteration, storage, and other services; and

gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed on to the retailer.

Sales are net after deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from total sales. Total sales do not include carrying or other credit charges; sales (or other) taxes collected from customers and forwarded to taxing authorities; commissions from vending machine operators; and nonoperating income from such sources as investments, rental or sale of real estate, etc.

Sales in this report do not include retail sales made by manufacturers, wholesalers, service establishments, or other businesses whose primary activity is other than retail trade. They do include receipts other than from the sale of merchandise at retail, e.g., service receipts, sales to industrial users, and sales to other retailers, by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade.

Although the count of establishments in this report represents the number in business at the end of the year, the sales figures include sales of all establishments in business at any time during the year.

Annual payroll—Payroll includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation allowances, sick-leave pay, and the value of payments in kind (e.g., free meals and lodgings) paid during the year to all employees. Tips and gratuities received by employees from patrons and reported to employers are included. For corporations, it includes amounts paid to officers and executives; for unincorporated businesses, it does not include profit or other compensation of proprietors or partners. Payroll is reported before deductions for social security, income tax, insurance, union dues, etc. This definition of payroll is the same as that used by the IRS on form 941.

First quarter payroll—This item consists of payroll, as defined above, paid to persons employed at any time during the quarter January to March 1982.

Paid employees for pay period including March 12—Paid employees consist of the full-time and part-time employees, including salaried officers and executives of corporations, who were on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Included are employees on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations; not included are proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses. The definition of paid employees is the same as that used on IRS form 941.

Legal form of organization—The legal form of organization for firms in the mail universe was based on the response to the organization status inquiry on the various census forms. The legal form of organization of nonmail firms was generally based on information available from the administrative records of other Federal agencies.

Limited data are published in this series of reports for individual proprietorships and partnerships. A later retail trade report, Establishment and Firm Size (Including Legal Form of Organization), RC82-1-1, will present data by the following legal forms of organization:

1. Corporations (including corporate cooperatives).
2. Individual proprietorships.
3. Partnerships.
4. Other types.

Auxiliary establishments—Each company included in this census was asked to identify and report separately those auxiliary locations whose primary functions were to manage, administer, service, or support the activities of the other establishments of the company. Data for auxiliaries which primarily service retail establishments are presented for selected industrial classifications in tables included in the United States Summary report of this series. Data for auxiliaries are presented for more detailed industry breakdowns in a subsequent report issued as part of the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

ALL ESTABLISHMENTS VERSUS ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL

Most tables in this report present data for two major categories of establishments: All establishments and establishments with payroll.

The term "all establishments" includes those without payroll ("mom and pop" operators) and those with payroll. The number and sales of establishments without payroll is determined by subtracting data for establishments with payroll from data for all establishments.

As in the table below:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,972 \text{ (Number of total establishments)} \\ -1,900 \text{ (Number of establishments with payroll)} \\ \hline 1,072 \text{ (Number of establishments without payroll)} \end{array}$$

The sales of the 1,072 establishments is \$27,006 (000).

Table 1. Summary Statistics for the State: 1982

(For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms and comparability of 1977 and 1982 censuses, see appendix A)

SIC code	Kind of business	All establishments ¹				Establishments with payroll				
		Number Sales (\$1,000)		Unincorporated businesses		Number	Sales (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)	First quarter payroll (\$1,000)	Paid employees for pay period including March 12 (number)
				Individual proprietorships (number)	Partnerships (number)					
	Retail trade ²	2 972	771 535	1 593	295	1 900	744 529	105 855	23 434	14 760

As explained in the "Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses," data are not shown by kind of business for all establishments. Instead, the symbol †† appears to denote that data for all establishments are available only for total retail trade (see Abbreviations and Symbols in the introductory text).

KIND-OF-BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS

Retail trade, major groups 52 through 59 in the 1972 SIC manual, includes establishments engaged in selling merchandise for personal or household consumption and in rendering services incidental to the sale of the goods. Exceptions are necessitated by trade practices. For example, lumber yards and paint, glass, and wallpaper stores are included in retail trade if they sell to the general public, even if a higher proportion of their sales is made to contractors. Establishments engaged in selling products to the general public from displayed merchandise, such as typewriters, stationery, or gasoline, are classified in retail trade even though such products may not be used for personal or household consumption. However, establishments that sell exclusively to business establishments, institutional and industrial users, or contractors are classified in wholesale trade.

Other important characteristics of retail trade establishments are that they are usually fixed places of business; they are engaged in activities to attract the general public to buy; they buy or receive as well as sell merchandise; they may process their products, although processing is incidental or subordinate to selling; and they are considered as retail in the trade. Not all of these characteristics need be present and some are modified by trade practice.

Establishments covered by the census were assigned kind-of-business classifications according to the industry classifications defined in the 1972 SIC manual. When a more detailed classification was needed than that defined in the SIC manual, more kinds of business were identified within an SIC.

In general, retail establishments were classified according to the principal lines of commodities sold (groceries, hardware, etc.), or the usual trade designation (drug store, cigar store, etc.).

Kind-of-business classifications are not interchangeable with commodity classifications; most businesses sell several kinds of commodities. The kind-of-business code generally reflects either the individual commodity or the commodity group which is the primary source of the establishment's business. Thus, the classification of establishments by kind of business generally does not make it possible to determine either the number of establishments handling a particular commodity or the sales of that commodity. For example, the food stores classification excludes stores selling food if the sale of food is not the primary source of receipts; moreover, even though stores are classified as food stores, some of their receipts may be derived from the sale of nonfood products. (Information on the extent to which various broad groups of commodities, or merchandise lines, sold by different kinds of business is available in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade report, Merchandise Line Sales, RC82-1-3.)

Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply, and Mobile Home Dealers (SIC Major Group 52)

This major group includes retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber and other building materials; paint,

glass, and wallpaper; hardware; nursery stock; lawn and garden supplies; and mobile homes. It includes lumber and other building materials dealers and paint, glass, and wallpaper stores selling to the general public, even if sales to contractors account for a larger proportion of total sales; these establishments are known as retail in the trade. Establishments primarily selling these products but not selling to the general public are classified in wholesale trade.

Lumber and other building materials dealers (SIC 521)—Establishments engaged in selling primarily lumber or lumber and a general line of building materials to the general public. While these establishments may also sell to contractors, they are known as retail in the trade. The lumber they sell may include rough and dressed lumber, flooring, molding, doors, sashes, frames, and other millwork. The building materials may include roofing, siding, shingles, wallboard, paint, brick, tile, cement, sand, gravel, and other building materials and supplies. Hardware is often an important line of retail lumber and building materials dealers. Establishments not selling to the general public or known in the trade as wholesale are classified in SIC 503.

Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores (SIC 523)—Establishments engaged in selling primarily paint, glass, and wallpaper, or any combination of these lines, to the general public. While these establishments may also sell to contractors, they are known as retail in the trade. Establishments not selling to the general public or that are known in the trade as wholesale are classified in wholesale trade.

Hardware stores (SIC 525)—Establishments primarily selling a number of basic hardware lines such as tools, builders' hardware, paint and glass, housewares and household appliances, cutlery, and roofing materials, no one of which accounts for 50 percent or more of the sales of the establishments.

Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores (SIC 526)—Establishments primarily engaged in selling trees, shrubs, other plants, seeds, bulbs, mulches, soil conditioners, fertilizers, pesticides, garden tools, and other garden supplies to the general public. These establishments primarily sell products purchased from others, but may sell some plants which they grow themselves. Establishments primarily engaged in the growing of plants are classified in SIC major group 01.

Mobile home dealers (SIC 527)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sales of new and used mobile homes, including parts and accessories. Establishments primarily selling travel trailers and campers are classified in SIC 5561.

General Merchandise Group Stores (SIC Major Group 53)

This major group includes retail stores which sell a number of lines of merchandise, such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food. The stores included in this group are known as department stores, variety stores, general merchandise stores, general stores, etc. Establishments primarily engaged in selling used general merchandise are classified in SIC 593, and those selling general

merchandise by mail, vending machine, or direct selling are classified in SIC 596.

Department stores (SIC 531)—Establishments normally employing 25 people or more, having sales of apparel and soft goods combined amounting to 20 percent or more of total sales, and selling each of the following lines of merchandise:

1. Furniture, home furnishings, appliances, and radio and TV sets.
2. A general line of apparel for the family.
3. Household linens and dry goods.

The employment and lines of merchandise sold in leased departments are both taken into account when classifying a department store.

To qualify as a department store, sales of each of the lines listed above must be less than 80 percent of total store sales. An establishment with total sales of \$10 million or more is classified as a department store even if sales of one of the merchandise lines listed above exceed the maximum percent of total sales, provided that the combined sales of the other two groups are \$1 million or more. Relatively few stores are included in this classification as a result of this special rule and most of those which are would otherwise have been classified in the apparel group (SIC major group 56).

Due to the relatively high level of leased department activity in department stores, department store sales have been separately presented for the following classifications:

Department stores (incl. leased depts.)
Department stores (excl. leased depts.)

For States and for areas with 10,000 retail establishments or more, the following subcategories of Department stores (excl. leased depts.) are also presented:

Conventional department stores (SIC 531 pt.)—Establishments which satisfy the criteria of a department store (see above) and:

1. Usually provide check-out service and customer assistance (sales persons) within each department.
2. Frequently have a catalog order desk.
3. Are not affiliated with a company which operates similar establishments on a national basis.

These stores often sell:

1. Soft goods and hard goods which are primarily nationally advertised brands.
2. Appliances which are serviced by another company.
3. Limited lines of merchandise through seasonal or special catalogs.

Discount or mass merchandising department stores (SIC 531 pt.)—Establishments which satisfy the criteria of a department store (see above) and usually:

1. Convey the image of a high-volume, fast turnover outlet selling a variety of merchandise for less than conventional prices.

2. Provide centralized check-out service.

3. Do not provide customer assistance within store departments. Merchandise is normally sold through self-service with minimal assistance provided in any department.

4. Do not have a catalog order desk.

These stores often sell:

1. Soft goods which are usually their own corporate brands or are unbranded.
2. Hard goods which are primarily nationally advertised brands.
3. Appliances which are serviced by another company.

National chain department stores (SIC 531 pt.)—Establishments which satisfy the criteria of a department store (see above) and:

1. Usually provide check-out service and customer assistance (sales persons) within each department.
2. Usually have a catalog order desk.
3. Are affiliated with a company which operates similar establishments on a national basis.

These stores often sell:

1. Soft goods and hard goods which are their own corporate brands or are unbranded.
2. Appliances which are serviced by their own company.

Variety stores (SIC 533)—Establishments engaged in the retail sale of a variety of merchandise in the low and popular price ranges. Sales usually are made on a cash-and-carry basis with the open selling method of display and customer selection of merchandise. These stores generally do not carry a complete line of merchandise, are not departmentalized, do not carry their own charge service, and do not deliver merchandise.

Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (SIC 539)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of a general line of apparel, dry goods, hardware, homewares or home furnishings, groceries, and other lines in limited amounts. Stores selling commodities covered in the definition for department stores but normally having less than 25 employees, and stores usually known as country general stores are included here. Also included are most catalog showrooms and establishments whose sales of apparel or furniture and home furnishings exceed half of their totals sales, providing that sales of the smaller of the two lines in combination with dry goods and household linens account for 20 percent or more of total sales.

Food Stores (SIC Major Group 54)

This major group includes retail stores primarily engaged in selling food for home preparation and consumption. Establishments primarily engaged in selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises are classified in major group 58, and stores primarily engaged in selling packaged beers and liquors are classified in SIC 5921.

Grocery stores (SIC 541)—Establishments primarily selling (1) a wide variety of canned or frozen foods such as vegetables, fruits, and soups; (2) packaged or bulk dry groceries, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, spices, sugar, flour, and crackers, and (3) other processed foods and nonedible grocery items. These establishments often also sell smoked and prepared meats, fresh fish and poultry, fresh vegetables and fruits, and fresh or frozen meats. Establishments commonly known as supermarkets, food stores, and delicatessens are included if receipts from sales of groceries and food items for off-premise preparation and consumption are 50 percent or more of total sales.

Meat and fish (seafood) markets (SIC 542)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of fresh, frozen or cured meats, fish, shellfish and other seafoods. They may also sell poultry, dairy products, eggs, and other commodities. Meat markets may butcher animals on their own account, or they may buy from others. This industry includes freezer and locker meat provisioners. Food locker plants primarily engaged in renting locker space for the storage of food products for individual households are classified in industry 4222.

Fruit stores and vegetable markets (SIC 543)—Establishments primarily selling fresh fruits and fresh vegetables. They frequently also carry a limited line of grocery items. Roadside stands of farmers selling only their own produce are not included in the census.

Candy, nut, and confectionery stores (SIC 544)—Establishments primarily selling candy, nuts, sweetmeats, and other confections. A soda fountain or lunch counter is frequently operated in these stores.

Dairy products stores (SIC 545)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of dairy products such as milk, cream, butter, cheese, and related products to over-the-counter customers. Ice cream and frozen custard stands are classified in SIC 5812 and establishments buying ice cream and similar products and selling them from trucks or wagons are classified in SIC 5963. Establishments primarily engaged in processing and distributing milk and cream are classified in SIC 2026.

Retail bakeries—baking and selling (SIC 5462)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of bakery products, such as bread, cakes, and pies, and preparing some or all of the products sold on the premises. Establishments manufacturing bakery products and selling them chiefly through house-to-house routes are classified in SIC 2051. Establishments purchasing bakery products and selling them house to house are classified in SIC 5963.

Retail bakeries—selling only (SIC 5463)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of bakery products such as bread, cakes, and pies, none of which are produced on the premises.

Miscellaneous food stores (SIC 549)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of specialized foods not elsewhere classified, such as eggs and poultry, health foods, spices, herbs, coffee, and tea. The poultry stores may sell live poultry, slaughter and clean poultry for their own account and sell dressed fowls, or sell fowls cleaned and dressed by others.

Automotive Dealers and Gasoline Service Stations (SIC Major Group 55)

This major group includes retail dealers selling new and used automobiles, boats, recreational vehicles and utility trailers, and motorcycles and mopeds; dealers selling new automobile parts and accessories; and gasoline service stations selling gasoline and lubricating oils. It includes establishments dealing exclusively in used automobiles, but not establishments dealing exclusively in used parts (SIC 5931). Also included are automobile repair shops maintained by establishments engaged in the sale of new automobiles. Automotive distributors, the greater part of whose sales are to dealers or to institutional or industrial users, are classified in wholesale trade.

Motor vehicle dealers—new and used cars (SIC 551)—Establishments primarily engaged in the sale of new automobiles or new and used automobiles. These establishments have a franchise for the sale of new domestic and/or new imported automobiles. They usually have a service and parts department.

Motor vehicle dealers—used cars only (SIC 552)—Establishments primarily selling used cars and not holding a franchise for the sale of new passenger cars.

Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (SIC 553 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling new automobile tires, batteries, automobile seat covers, and other automotive parts and accessories. Establishments primarily selling used merchandise are classified as used merchandise stores (SIC 5931).

Other auto and home supply stores (SIC 553 pt.)—Establishments engaged in selling a combination of lines of merchandise including tires, batteries and accessories, household appliances, radios and television sets, sporting and recreational goods, toys, housewares, and hardware, no one of which accounts for over 49 percent of total sales.

Gasoline service stations (SIC 554)—Establishments primarily selling gasoline and automotive lubricants. Usually these establishments also sell tires, batteries, and accessories, and perform minor repair work and services. Establishments called garages but deriving more than half of their receipts from the sale of gasoline and automotive lubricants are included.

Boat dealers (SIC 555)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of new and used motorboats and other watercraft, including parts, accessories, marine supplies, and outboard motors.

Recreational and utility trailer dealers (SIC 556)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of new and used recreational vehicles, trailers, campers (pickup coaches), and other trailers for passenger automobiles, and motor homes, including parts and accessories. Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of mobile homes are classified in SIC 527.

Motorcycle dealers (SIC 557)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of new and used motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds, including parts and accessories.

Automotive dealers, n.e.c. (SIC 559)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of new and used automotive

vehicles, such as snowmobiles, dunebuggies, and go-carts; aircraft; and new equipment and supplies, not elsewhere classified.

Apparel and Accessory Stores (SIC Major Group 56)

This major group includes retail stores primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles for personal wear and adornment. Not included are establishments which meet the criteria for Department stores (SIC 531) or Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (SIC 539) even though most of their receipts are from the sale of apparel and apparel accessories.

Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (SIC 561)—Establishments primarily selling men's and boys' ready-to-wear clothing and furnishings. Establishments are included in this category if (1) sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 50 percent or more of total sales and (2) receipts from sales of all men's and boys' apparel are three or more times the receipts from sales of all women's and girls' apparel.

Women's ready-to-wear stores (SIC 562)—Establishments primarily selling women's and girls' ready-to-wear apparel. Establishments are included in this category if (1) sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 50 percent or more of total sales, (2) sales of all women's and girls' apparel are three or more times the sales of all men's and boys' apparel, and (3) sales of dresses, skirts, slacks, coats, suits, and furs are two or more times greater than the sales of millinery, hosiery, underwear, blouses, handbags, and other apparel and accessories.

Women's accessory and specialty stores (SIC 563)—Establishments primarily engaged in selling women's accessories and specialties, such as millinery (ready-to-wear and custom made), blouses, knitwear, hats, foundation garments, underclothing, negligees, robes, hosiery, costume jewelry, gloves, and handbags. (Separate data are shown only at the national level.)

Children's and infants' wear stores (SIC 564)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of children's and infants' clothing, furnishings, and accessories. They may specialize in either children's or infants' wear or sell a combination of children's and infants' wear.

Family clothing stores (SIC 565)—Establishments primarily selling clothing, furnishings, and accessories for men, women, and children, without specializing in any one line. Establishments are included in this category if (1) sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 50 percent or more of their total sales, (2) sales of all women's and girls' apparel items are not more than three times the sales of all men's and boys' apparel items, and (3) sales of men's and boys' apparel items are not more than three times the sales of all women's and girls' apparel items.

Men's shoe stores (SIC 566 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling men's and boys' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling women's and girls' and/or children's and infants' footwear are included in this classification if sales of men's and boys' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of women's, girls', children's, and infants' footwear.

Women's shoe stores (SIC 566 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling women's and girls' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling men's and boys' and/or children's and infants' footwear are included in this classification if sales of women's and girls' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of men's, boys', children's, and infants' footwear.

Children's and juveniles' shoe stores (SIC 566 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling children's and infants' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling men's, boys', and/or women's and girls' footwear are included in this classification if sales of children's and infants' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of men's, boys', women's, and girls' footwear.

Family shoe stores (SIC 566 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling both men's and women's shoes and other footwear; they may or may not sell children's shoes. Frequently, they also sell accessories such as hosiery, gloves, and handbags. Establishments are included in this classification if (1) sales of any one of the three major groupings (men's and boys' footwear, women's and girls' footwear, and children's and infants' footwear) are not more than three times the sales of the other two groups combined and (2) if children's and infants' footwear are not carried, sales of the larger of the two remaining groups are not more than three times the sales of the smaller group.

Furriers and fur shops (SIC 568)—Retail establishments primarily engaged in selling fur coats and other fur apparel, including fur apparel made in the same establishment to custom order. Establishments primarily engaged in fur repair and storage and which also may sell a minor amount of fur apparel are classified in SIC 7219. (Separate data are shown only at the national level.)

Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores (SIC 569)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of specialized lines of apparel and accessories not elsewhere classified, such as uniforms, bathing suits, raincoats, riding apparel, sports apparel, umbrellas, wigs, and toupees. This industry also includes custom tailors primarily engaged in making and selling men's and women's clothing (except fur apparel, SIC 568) to individual order.

Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment Stores (SIC Major Group 57)

This major group includes retail stores selling goods used for furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, and household electrical and gas appliances. Establishments selling electrical and gas appliances are included in this group only if the major part of their sales consists of articles for home use. Dealers primarily engaged in selling antique and secondhand furniture are classified in SIC 5931. Stores primarily engaged in selling merchandise but also providing an interior decorating service are classified according to the merchandise handled. Interior designers primarily engaged in advising clients on the selection of interior decorations are classified in SIC 7399.

Furniture stores (SIC 5712)—Establishments primarily selling household furniture, beds, mattresses, springs, and other sleep equipment. Also included in this classification are establishments selling household appliances, phonographs, radios,

television sets, and floor coverings provided the receipts from sales of furniture and sleep equipment exceed those from sales of other merchandise.

Floor covering stores (SIC 5713)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of floor coverings and related products. Establishments sometimes performing installation service are included in this industry. Contractors primarily engaged in installing floor coverings are classified in SIC 1752.

Drapery, curtain, and upholstery stores (SIC 5714)—Establishments primarily selling draperies, curtains, slipcovers, and upholstery materials. Establishments primarily selling custom-made draperies and slipcovers for household use also are included. Establishments primarily engaged in reupholstering or repairing furniture are classified in SIC 7641.

Miscellaneous home furnishing stores (SIC 5719)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of miscellaneous home furnishings, such as china, glassware, and metalware for kitchen and table use, bedding and linen, brooms, brushes, lamps and shades, mirrors and pictures, venetian blinds, and window shades. Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of miscellaneous home furnishings by house-to-house canvass or by party-plan merchandising are classified in SIC 5963.

Household appliance stores (SIC 572)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of electric and gas refrigerators, stoves, and other household appliances such as electric irons, percolators, hot plates, and vacuum cleaners. Many such stores also sell radios and television sets.

Radio and television stores (SIC 5732)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale and installation of radios, television sets, home computers and software, record players, and high fidelity (hi-fi) and sound reproducing equipment. Such establishments also may sell additional lines such as household appliances, musical instruments, or records. Radio and television repair shops are classified in SIC 7622.

Record shops (SIC 5733 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling phonograph records and albums. Related merchandise also frequently is sold in these stores.

Musical instrument stores (SIC 5733 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling musical instruments such as organs, pianos, horns, stringed instruments, and percussion instruments. Other musical supplies may also be sold in these stores.

Eating and Drinking Places (SIC Major Group 58)

This major group includes retail establishments selling prepared food and drinks for consumption on the premises; it also includes lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption.

Restaurants and lunchrooms (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments engaged in serving prepared food and beverages selected by the patron from a full menu. These establishments provide waiter or waitress service and seating facilities for at least 15 patrons. They often serve alcoholic beverages. Establishments in which

sales of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises exceed sales of prepared food and nonalcoholic beverages are classified as Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) (SIC 5813).

Social caterers (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments primarily engaged in serving prepared food and beverages for weddings, banquets, etc. at a hall or similar place rather than at a fixed business location. Such establishments also may arrange for some entertainment, but entertainment should be a minor part of the business. (Separate data are shown only at the national level.)

Cafeterias (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments engaged in serving prepared food and beverages primarily through the use of a cafeteria line where customers make selections from displayed items. Some limited waiter or waitress service may be provided. Table and/or booth seating facilities are usually provided.

Refreshment places (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling limited lines of refreshments and prepared food. Included in this group are establishments which prepare items such as pizza, chicken, and hamburgers for consumption either on or near the premises or for "take-home" consumption.

Contract feeding (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments primarily engaged in providing food service under contract to another company; hospital; or governmental, penal, or educational institution. The facilities and personnel of these establishments may be provided by the contracting company, institution, etc., but the management must always be supplied by the contractor. (Separate data are shown only at the national level.)

Ice cream and frozen custard stands (SIC 5812 pt.)—Establishments primarily engaged in selling ice cream, frozen custard, or other frozen ices for consumption either on or near the premises. "Take-home" packages also may be provided for ice cream sold in bulk. (Separate data are shown only at the national level.)

Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) (SIC 5813)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of drinks such as beer, ale, wine, and liquor for consumption on the premises. The sale of food frequently accounts for a substantial portion of the receipts of these establishments.

Miscellaneous Retail Stores (SIC Major Group 59)

This major group includes retail establishments not elsewhere classified. These establishments fall into the following categories: Drug stores, liquor stores, used merchandise stores, miscellaneous shopping goods stores, nonstore retailers, fuel and ice dealers, florists, cigar stores and stands, news dealers and newsstands, and miscellaneous retail stores not elsewhere classified.

Drug stores (SIC 591 pt.)—Establishments engaged in the retail sale of prescription drugs and patent medicines. They may carry a number of related lines such as cosmetics, toiletries, tobacco, and novelty merchandise and may operate a soda fountain or lunch counter. These stores are classified on the

basis of their usual trade designation rather than on a strict interpretation of commodities handled.

Proprietary stores (SIC 591 pt.)—Establishments generally selling the same merchandise as drug stores, except that prescriptions are not filled and sold.

Liquor stores (SIC 592)—Establishments primarily selling packaged alcoholic beverages such as ale, beer, wine, and liquor for consumption off the premises. Liquor stores operated by States, counties, and municipalities are included.

Used merchandise stores (SIC 593)—This industry includes stores primarily engaged in the retail sale of used merchandise, antiques, and secondhand goods such as clothing and shoes; furniture; books and rare manuscripts; automobile parts, accessories, tires, and batteries; musical instruments; office furniture; phonographs and phonograph records; and store fixtures and equipment. The industry also includes pawnshops. Dealers primarily engaged in selling used motor vehicles, trailers, and boats are classified in major group 55; those primarily selling used mobile homes, in SIC 5271; and those primarily selling scrap, waste, and junk, in SIC 5093. Establishments primarily engaged in automobile repair are classified in SIC 753.

General line sporting goods stores (SIC 5941 pt.)—Establishments primarily selling a general line of sporting goods and equipment for hunting, camping, fishing, skiing, riding, tennis, golf, and other sports; and gymnasium and playground equipment.

Specialty line sporting goods stores (SIC 5941 pt.)—Establishments specializing in a maximum of four lines of sporting goods and equipment such as guns, bicycles, trophies, skiing, golfing, bowling, and billiards equipment.

Book stores (SIC 5942)—Establishments primarily selling new books and periodicals. Stationery and related items may also be sold. Book clubs (not engaged in publishing) primarily selling new books through the mail are included in mail order houses (SIC 5961).

Stationery stores (SIC 5943)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of stationery such as paper and paper products (including printing and engraving), post cards, novelties, and school and office supplies. Stores specializing in the sale of artists' supplies are classified in SIC 5999.

Jewelry stores (SIC 5944)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of any combination of the lines of jewelry, such as diamonds and other precious stones; rings, bracelets, and brooches; sterling and plated silverware; and watches and clocks. Stores primarily engaged in watch and jewelry repair are classified in SIC 7631.

Hobby, toy, and game shops (SIC 5945)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of toys, games, and hobby kits and supplies. Establishments primarily engaged in selling artists' supplies or collectors' items, such as coins, stamps, and autographs, are classified in SIC 5999.

Camera and photographic supply stores (SIC 5946)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of cameras, film,

and other photographic supplies and equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in finishing films are classified in SIC 7395.

Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (SIC 5947)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of combined lines of gifts and novelty merchandise, souvenirs, and miscellaneous small art goods such as greeting cards and holiday decorations.

Luggage and leather goods stores (SIC 5948)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of luggage, trunks, and leather goods.

Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (SIC 5949)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of sewing supplies, fabrics, patterns, and other needlework accessories.

Mail order houses (SIC 5961)—Establishments primarily selling merchandise as a result of orders received by mail. Customers are made aware of goods available for sale through catalogs, mailing pieces, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and advertising on radio and television. Departmentalized retail stores normally with 25 employees or more and operated by mail order houses and selling a general line of merchandise are classified in SIC 531. Retail stores normally with less than 25 employees and operated by mail order houses and selling a general line of merchandise are classified in SIC 539. In some tabulations at the national level, mail order houses are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise they sell. The subclassifications are department store merchandise, other general merchandise, and other mail order houses.

Automatic merchandising machine operators (SIC 5962)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of products by automatic merchandising units (vending machines) which are generally located on the premises of other businesses. This industry does not include coin-operated service machines such as washers and dryers (SIC 7215), music machines and amusement game machines (SIC 7993), and lockers and scales (SIC 7299). The "establishment" is the location from which the vending route (or routes) is serviced, not the number of vending machines or the number of business locations in which vending machines are located.

Since many automatic merchandising machine operations are conducted in conjunction with the operation of manufacturing plants and of other establishments not classified in retail trade, data for "retail" automatic merchandising machine operators should not be interpreted as a measure of total sales through automatic merchandising machines. Nor do the data for "retail" automatic merchandising machine operators include sales made through automatic merchandising machines owned by establishments classified in other kinds of retail trade.

Direct selling establishments (SIC 5963)—Establishments primarily selling merchandise by house-to-house canvass, by party plan, by telephone, or from a truck. The "establishment" is the location from which the canvassers operate. Canvassers who do not have any paid help are excluded from the tabulations in this report. In some tabulations at the national level, direct selling organizations are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise they sell. The subclassifications are furniture, home furnishings and equipment; mobile food service; books and stationery; and other direct selling.

Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c. (SIC 5982)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of coal, coke, charcoal, wood, ice, or any combination of these lines. Establishments primarily selling fuel oil are classified in SIC 5983 and those primarily selling bottled gas in SIC 5984.

Fuel oil dealers (SIC 5983)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of fuel oil. Establishments primarily selling fuel oil burners are classified in SIC 5074; dealers primarily engaged in installing and servicing fuel oil burners, in SIC 1711; and fuel oil burner repair service only, in SIC 7699.

Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers (SIC 5984)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of liquefied petroleum (LP) gas (bottled gas or in bulk).

Florists (SIC 5992)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of cut flowers and growing plants. Stores primarily engaged in selling seeds, bulbs, and nursery stock are classified in SIC 5261, and greenhouses and nurseries primarily engaged in growing, in SIC 0181.

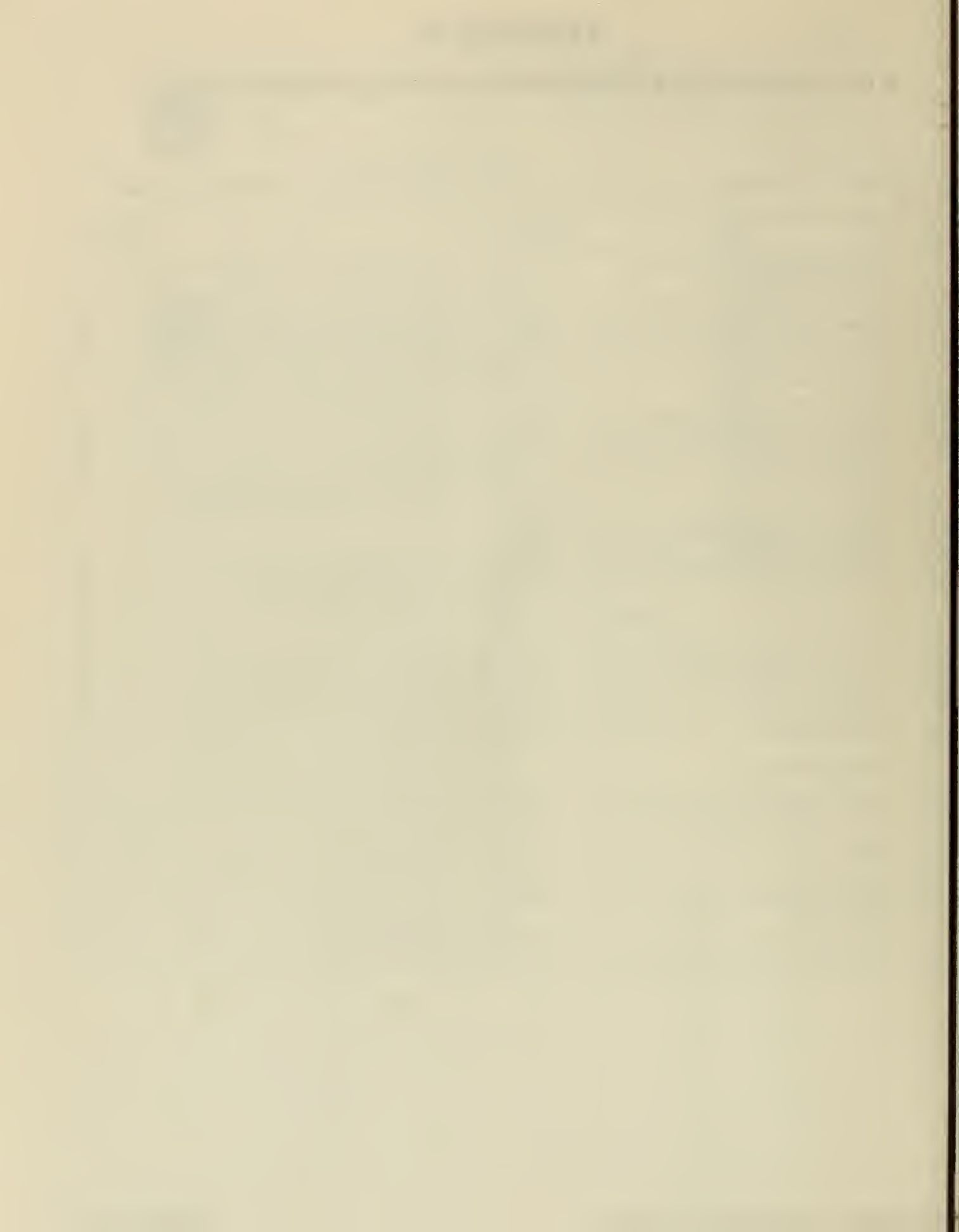
Cigar stores and stands (SIC 5993)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and

smokers' supplies. Many of the establishments included in this classification are operated as concessions in places of amusement, railway stations, airports, and other public places.

News dealers and newsstands (SIC 5994)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals. Home delivery of newspapers by other than printers or publishers is classified in SIC 5963. Establishments engaged in delivering newspapers for subsequent home delivery are classified in SIC 4212.

Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c. (SIC 5999)—Establishments primarily engaged in the retail sale of specialized lines of merchandise not elsewhere classified. This industry also includes establishments primarily engaged in selling a general line of their own or consigned merchandise at retail or at auction. Establishments primarily engaged in auctioning tangible personal property of others on a fee basis are classified in SIC 7399. In some tabulations, Miscellaneous retail stores are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise they sell. The subclassifications are optical goods stores, pet shops, typewriter stores, and other retail stores.

Item 11 - MERCHANDISE LINES					c. How many establishments were operated under the EI Number shown in the address label (or as corrected in item 1) at the end of 1982? Number 079					
Report sales either in dollar figures (see example on page 1), or as a percent (in whole percents) of total sales (see example below).					If more than one, provide the physical location address and other information indicated below for each establishment. Continue with same format in item 14 (or attach a separate sheet) if necessary.					
HOW TO REPORT PERCENTS	If figure is 38.76% of total sales:		Mil.	Thou.	Dol.	Per-cent				
	• Report whole percents						39			
	Not acceptable						38.76			
Merchandise lines		Cen-sus use	Estimated sales during 1982							
			Mil.	Thou.	Dol.	Per-cent				
(Categories appropriate to individual form)										
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%; background-color: #f0f0f0; padding: 5px;">NOTE</div> <div style="width: 80%;"> <p>Answer item 13 only if your Census File Number (CFN), shown in the address label of this report form, begins with a zero.</p> </div> </div>										
Item 13 - OWNERSHIP, CONTROL, AND LOCATIONS OF OPERATION					1982 Mil. Thou. Dol.					
a. Is this company owned or controlled by another company?					NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					
097 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES →					Sales					
2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO					Annual payroll					
					Census use					
					KIND-OF-BUSINESS DESCRIPTION					
ENTER OWNED OR CONTROLLING COMPANY NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					1982 Mil. Thou. Dol.					
EI No. (9 digits)					NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					
					Sales					
					Annual payroll					
					Census use					
					KIND-OF-BUSINESS DESCRIPTION					
b. Does this company own or control any other company or companies?					1982 Mil. Thou. Dol.					
098 1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES →					NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					
2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO					Sales					
					Annual payroll					
					Census use					
					KIND-OF-BUSINESS DESCRIPTION					
ENTER OWNED OR CONTROLLED COMPANY NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					1982 Mil. Thou. Dol.					
EI No. (9 digits)					NAME, ADDRESS, AND ZIP CODE					
					Sales					
					Annual payroll					
					Census use					
					KIND-OF-BUSINESS DESCRIPTION					



APPENDIX D.

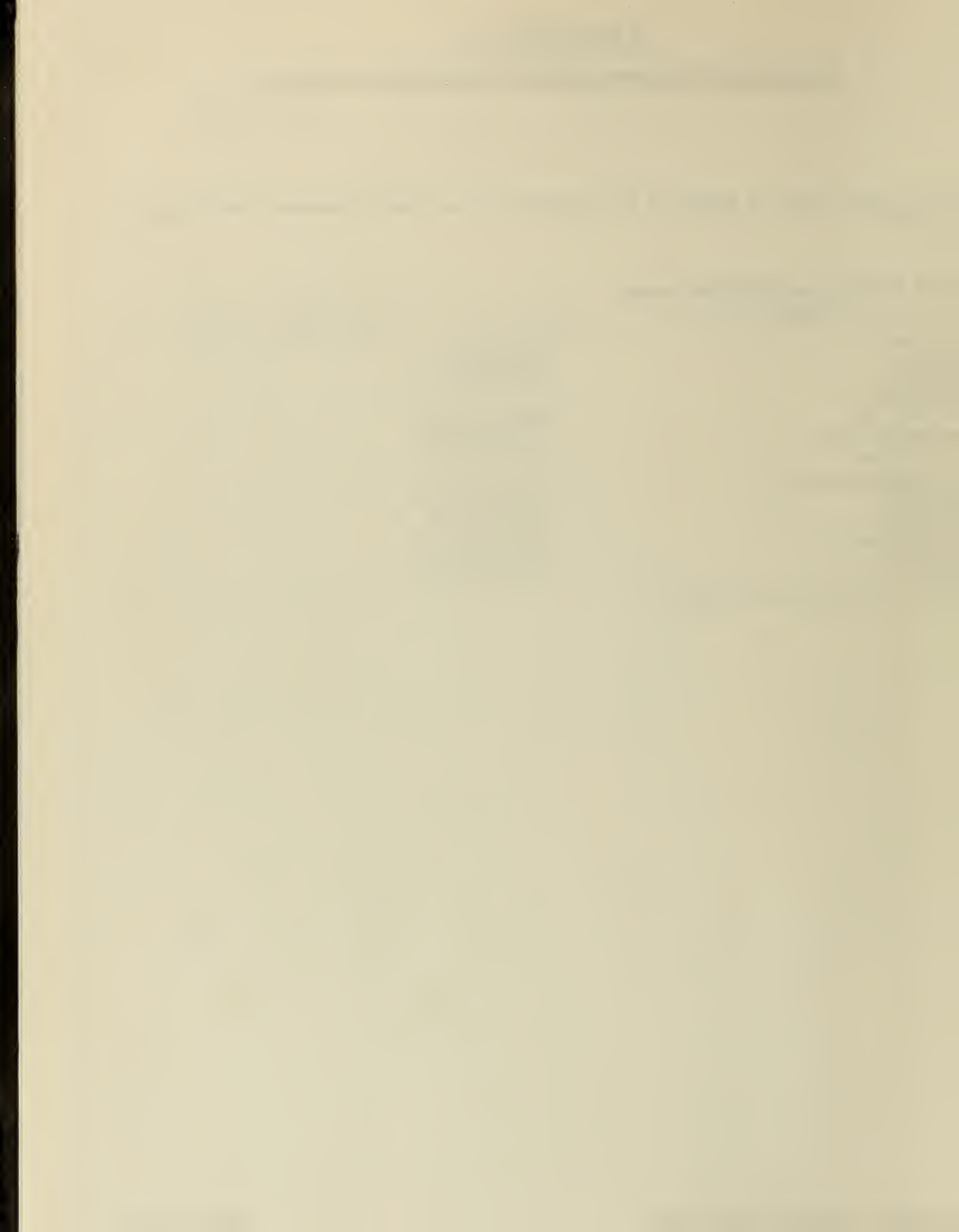
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

[Titles and definitions shown for SMSA's are those established by the Office of Management and Budget, as of January 1982]

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SMSA and definition	SMSA and definition
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga. Catoosa County, Ga. Dade County, Ga. Walker County, Ga. Hamilton County, Tenn. Marion County, Tenn. Sequatchie County, Tenn.	Knoxville, Tenn. Anderson County, Tenn. Blount County, Tenn. Knox County, Tenn. Union County, Tenn.
Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. Christian County, Ky. Montgomery County, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. Crittenden County, Ark. De Soto County, Miss. Shelby County, Tenn. Tipton County, Tenn.
Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, Tenn.-Va. Carter County, Tenn. Hawkins County, Tenn. Sullivan County, Tenn. Unicoi County, Tenn. Washington County, Tenn. Scott County, Va. Washington County, Va. Bristol city, Va. ¹	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn. Cheatham County, Tenn. Davidson County, Tenn. Dickson County, Tenn. Robertson County, Tenn. Rutherford County, Tenn. Sumner County, Tenn. Williamson County, Tenn. Wilson County, Tenn.

¹Independent of any county and considered a county equivalent.



APPENDIX E.

Percent of Sales Data Based on Administrative Records and Estimation for the State: 1982

[For the retail trade total, data are shown for all establishments. Data for individual retail kinds of business are shown only for establishments with payroll. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, and for more information on reliability of data, see introductory text]

SIC code	Kind of business	Percent of sales†—		SIC code	Kind of business	Percent of sales†—	
		From administrative records¹	Estimated²			From administrative records¹	Estimated²
	Retail trade³ 4	1	1	57	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores	1	1
52	Building materials, hardware, garden supply, and mobile home dealers	2	1	5712	Furniture stores	1	1
521, 3	Building materials and supply stores	2	1	5713, 4, 9	Home furnishing stores	2	1
521	Lumber and other building materials dealers	2	1	5713	Floor covering stores	2	0
523	Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores	2	0	5714	Draperies, curtain, and upholstery stores	1	2
525	Hardware stores	2	0	5719	Miscellaneous home furnishing stores	1	1
526	Retail nurseries, lawn and garden supply stores	2	1	572	Household appliance stores	1	0
527	Mobile home dealers	1	1	573	Radio, television, and music stores	1	2
53	General merchandise group stores	0	0	5732	Radio and television stores	1	1
531	Department stores (incl. leased depts.)⁵ 6	0	0	5733	Music stores	1	3
331	Department stores (excl. leased depts.)⁵	0	0	5733 pt.	Record shops	0	5
531 pt.	Conventional⁵	(D)	(D)	5733 pt.	Musical instrument stores	2	1
531 pt.	Discount or mass merchandising⁵	0	0	58	Eating and drinking places	1	1
531 pt.	National chain⁵	(D)	(D)	5812	Eating places	1	1
533	Variety stores	0	0	5812 pt.	Restaurants and lunchrooms	1	1
539	Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	1	0	5812 pt.	Cafeterias	0	0
54	Food stores	1	1	5812 pt.	Refreshment places	1	1
541	Grocery stores	1	1	5812 pt.	Other eating places	1	1
542	Meat and fish (seafood) markets	1	0	5813	Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	2	2
546	Retail bakeries	2	2	591	Drug and proprietary stores	1	0
5462	Retail bakeries—baking and selling	2	2	591 pt.	Drug stores	1	0
5463	Retail bakeries—selling only	2	2	591 pt.	Proprietary stores	1	2
543, 4, 5, 9	Other food stores	1	2	59 ex. 591	Miscellaneous retail stores	1	1
543	Fruit stores and vegetable markets	1	1	592	Liquor stores	2	1
544	Candy, nut, and confectionery stores	1	0	593	Used merchandise stores	2	2
545	Dairy products stores	0	6	594	Miscellaneous shopping goods stores	1	1
549	Miscellaneous food stores	4	0	5941	Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops	2	2
55 ex. 554	Automotive dealers	1	1	5941 pt.	General line sporting goods stores	1	2
551	Motor vehicle dealers—new and used cars	1	1	5941 pt.	Specialty line sporting goods stores	3	1
552	Motor vehicle dealers—used cars only	3	1	5942	Book stores	1	1
553	Auto and home supply stores	1	1	5943	Stationery stores	3	1
553 pt.	Tire, battery, and accessory dealers	1	1	5944	Jewelry stores	1	1
553 pt.	Other auto and home supply stores	2	1	5945	Hobby, toy, and game shops	2	1
555, 6, 7, 9	Miscellaneous automotive dealers	2	1	5946	Camera and photographic supply stores	1	0
555	Boat dealers	3	0	5947	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	2	1
556	Recreational and utility trailer dealers	3	1	5948	Luggage and leather goods stores	2	2
557	Motorcycle dealers	2	1	5949	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores	1	1
559	Automotive dealers, n.e.c.	1	3	596	Nonstore retailers	0	1
554	Gasoline service stations	1	0	5961	Mail order houses	0	0
56	Apparel and accessory stores	1	1	5962	Automatic merchandising machine operators	0	1
561	Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	1	1	5963	Direct selling establishments	0	2
562, 3, 8	Women's clothing and specialty stores and furriers	0	1	598	Fuel and ice dealers	1	1
562	Women's ready-to-wear stores	0	1	5983	Fuel oil dealers	3	0
563, 8	Women's accessory and specialty stores and furriers	1	3	5984	Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers	0	0
565	Family clothing stores	0	1	5982	Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c.	1	4
566	Shoe stores	0	1	5992	Florists	3	1
566 pt.	Men's shoe stores	1	0	5993	Cigar stores and stands	1	2
566 pt.	Women's shoe stores	0	0	5994	News dealers and newsstands	0	2
566 pt.	Children's and juveniles' shoe stores	0	3	5999	Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	1	1
566 pt.	Family shoe stores	0	1	5999 pt.	Optical goods stores	1	0
564, 9	Other apparel and accessory stores	2	2	5999 pt.	Pet shops	2	1
564	Children's and infants' wear stores	1	2	5999 pt.	Typewriter stores	1	1
569	Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores	3	1	5999 pt.	Other miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c.	1	2

† Coverage symbols: 0—Less than 10 percent; 1—10 to 19 percent; 2—20 to 29 percent; 3—30 to 39 percent; 4—40 to 49 percent; 5—50 to 59 percent; 6—60 to 69 percent; 7—70 to 79 percent; 8—80 to 89 percent; 9—90 percent or more.

¹Includes sales information obtained from administrative records of other Federal agencies.

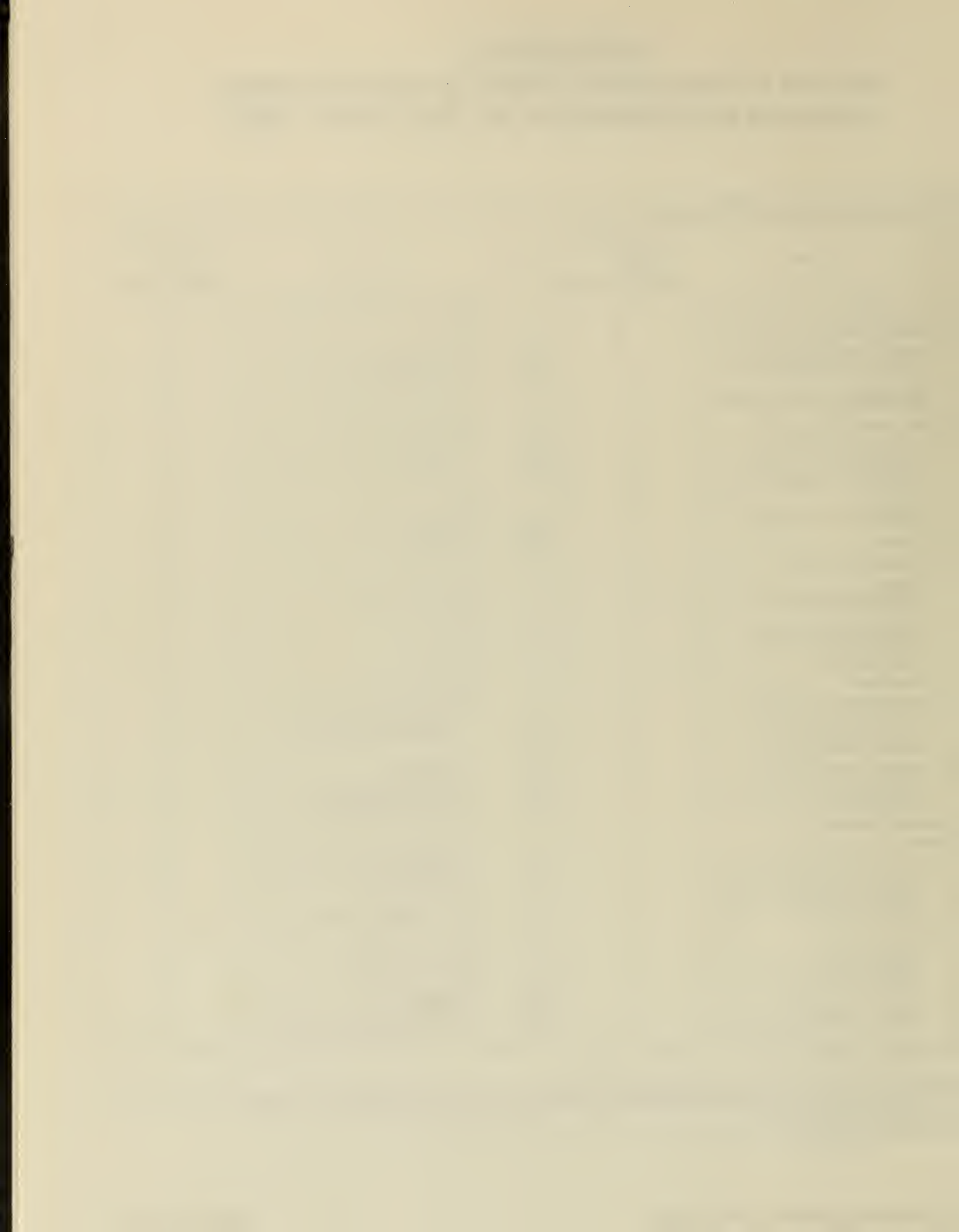
²Includes sales information which was imputed based on historic company ratios or administrative records, or on industry averages.

³Each kind-of-business classification includes leased departments classified in that kind of business as if they were separate establishments. Accordingly, data for leased departments are not consolidated with kind-of-business data for main stores in which they are located. For more information, see Comparability of 1977 and 1982 Censuses in appendix A.

⁴Excludes nonemployer direct sellers, SIC 5963.

⁵Includes sales from catalog order desks.

⁶Includes data for leased departments operated within department stores. Data for this line not included in higher level totals.



APPENDIX F.

Geographic Notes

Davidson County contains the consolidated government of Nashville-Davidson including seven semi-independent municipalities. The four semi-independent municipalities of Belle Meade, Forest Hills, Goodlettsville (partially in Sumner County), and Oak Hill are populous enough to qualify as "places" for the economic censuses.

Farragut was incorporated in January 1980.

Goodlettsville is in Davidson and Sumner Counties.

Johnson City is in Carter and Washington Counties.

Kingsport is in Hawkins and Sullivan Counties.

McKenzie is in Carroll, Henry, and Weakley Counties.

Oak Ridge is in Anderson and Roane Counties.

Oliver Springs is in Anderson, Morgan, and Roane Counties.

Tullahoma is in Coffee and Franklin Counties.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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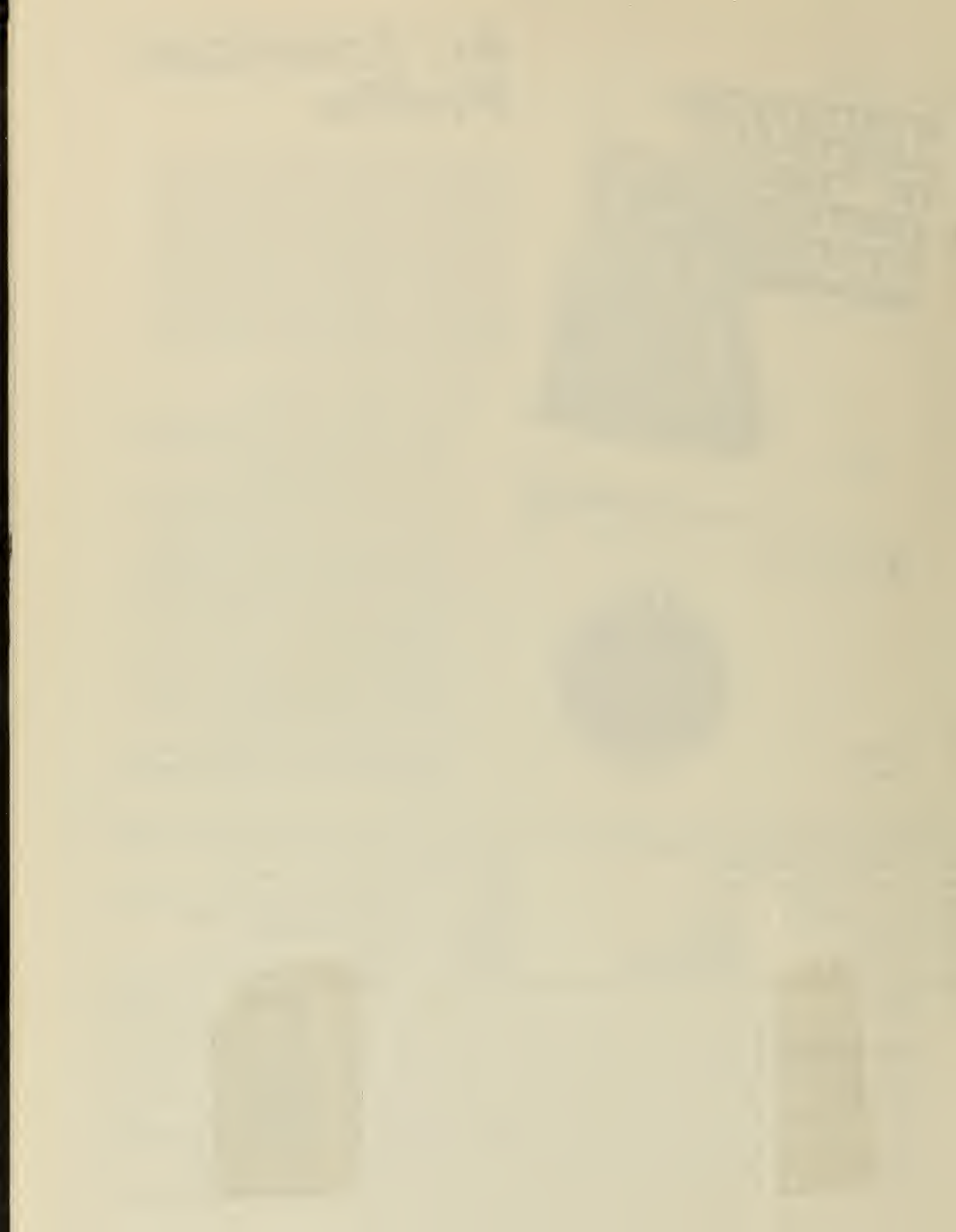
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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF RETAIL TRADE

Publications of the 1982 Census of Retail Trade, containing data on retail establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. The first results were issued in preliminary reports. Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports, which subsequently are assembled and reissued in clothbound volumes.

Final Reports

Geographic area series—52 reports (RC82-A-1 to -52)

A separate paperbound report is being published for each State, the District of Columbia, and the United States. Each report presents general statistics for establishments with payroll, on number of establishments, sales, payroll, and employment, by varied retail classifications. Data for all establishments (establishments with payroll and establishments without payroll) are presented on number of establishments, sales, and number of proprietorships and partnerships, only for total retail trade. All statistics are presented for the State, SMSA's, counties, and places with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Greater kind-of-business detail is shown for larger areas. For each State, the District of Columbia, and the United States, 1982 data are provided for all establishments on sales per capita, number of inhabitants per establishment, and sales per establishment, only for total retail trade. In addition, for establishments with payroll, data are shown by kind of business on sales and employees per establishment and sales and payroll per employee. Comparative statistics showing percent changes in sales and payroll between 1977 and 1982 are shown by kind of business for establishments with payroll and, for all establishments, only for total retail trade.

Major retail center series—51 reports (RC82-C-1 to -51)

A separate report is being issued for each State and the District of Columbia. Each report presents statistics for retail establishments with payroll by varied kind-of-business detail on number, sales, payroll, and employment. In addition, data for all establishments are presented on number and sales only for total retail trade.

Data are shown for each SMSA in the State, each central city and all other SMSA cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, each central business district (CBD), and all other major retail centers (MRC's) in the SMSA.

Descriptions of the boundaries of each CBD and MRC also are included.

Industry series—56 reports (RC82-I-1, 2, 3 (1 to 53), and 4)

The first report (RC82-I-1) presents data based on size of establishment, size of company or firm (firm size is based on all establishments operated by a firm within the same kind of business or kind-of-business group for which data are presented), and legal form of organization. Establishment statistics are presented by sales size and by employment size; statistics for firms, by sales size (including concentration by largest firms), by employment size, and by number of establishments operated (single units and multiunits). Statistics are presented for establishments with payroll by kind of business on the number of establishments, sales, payroll, and employment for the United States and, for all establishments, only for total retail trade.

A report (RC82-I-2) on measures of value produced, capital expenditures, depreciable assets, and operating expenses presents data for retail

firms with payroll for the United States by major kinds of business. Data also are provided on sales, purchases, and beginning and ending inventories. Measures of value produced include gross margin, value added, and net income produced at market prices and factor costs. Operating expenses include annual payroll, supplemental labor costs, purchased services, etc.

The merchandise line sales series (RC82-I-3 (1 to 53)) presents data on major categories of merchandise sold by retail kinds of business for each State and the District of Columbia, each SMSA, and the United States as a whole. Data for States and most SMSA's will be available on microfiche only. Tables present data for establishments with payroll for each kind of business and show, for each merchandise line, the number of establishments handling the line and their sales of the line; the percentage of total sales of the kind of business accounted for by each of the lines carried; and, for establishments actually handling a specific line, the percentage of their total sales represented by sales of that line. Summary statistics also are provided for the 34 broad merchandise line categories, including counts of establishments and the amount and percent of the line sold by various kinds of retail businesses.

A miscellaneous subjects report (RC82-I-4) contains special statistics on eating and drinking places, gasoline service stations and liquefied petroleum (LP) gas dealers, and other miscellaneous subjects. Data are presented for the United States as a whole and, where feasible, for States and SMSA's.

Final Report Volumes

- Volume I. Retail—Summary and Industry Statistics. Includes data previously issued in series RC82-I.
- Volume II. Retail Trade—Geographic Area Statistics. Includes data previously issued in series RC82-A.
- Volume III. Retail Trade—Major Retail Centers. Includes data previously issued in series RC82-C.

Microfiche

Every final report in the 1982 Census of Retail Trade will be available on microfiche.

Public-Use Computer Tapes

Selected data—generally detailed information by industry and/or geographic area—also are available on public-use computer tapes. For the selected data, these tapes will provide the same information found in the final reports. Public-use computer tapes are available for users who wish to summarize, rearrange, or process large amounts of data. These tapes, with corresponding technical documentation, are sold by Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, mineral industries, transportation, enterprise statistics, minority-owned business enterprises, and women-owned businesses also are available from the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Marianas. Separate announcements describing these reports are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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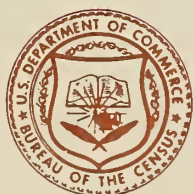
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